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# University study in Canada

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# University study in Canada

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*(Prepared by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, Services to Members and International Relations Divisions, with contributions from the National Research Council of Canada, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, Department of Employment and Immigration, and the Canadian International Development Agency.)<sup>1</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup>Les étudiants étrangers qui désirent poursuivre des études universitaires au Canada en français peuvent consulter les documents n<sup>o</sup> 36 intitulés *Etudes universitaires au Canada* (Révision de 1980)



# I Admission requirements

## (a) General information

The admission requirements of Canadian universities vary from province to province. Most universities state their requirements for admission to first-degree programs by reference to the secondary-school leaving certificate issued by the departments of education of the provinces in which they are located.

The admission of students from outside Canada is decided by individual universities. As a rule, universities treat equivalent certificates from other countries as qualification for entrance.<sup>2</sup>

Some examples of foreign certificates which are usually accepted, are:

### (i) Commonwealth:

A student from a Commonwealth country will usually be considered eligible for admission to a Canadian university if he has the standing prescribed for admission to a university in his own country as outlined in the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*. Some universities, however, require the completion of an undergraduate degree

from a university in a student's home country as a prerequisite for admission to their own first-degree programs.

### (ii) United States:

Graduation from a U.S. high school is generally equated with junior matriculation if the choice of subjects and level of attainment are satisfactory. Completion of one year of college work beyond high-school graduation is frequently accepted by Canadian universities for admission. A school principal's recommendation and results of college entrance examination board tests are often required.

### (iii) Europe:

Students who have satisfied the requirements for admission to a European university are generally considered eligible for admission to a Canadian university. Written and oral tests of facility in English or French may be required.

### (iv) Middle East, Asia, South American and non-Commonwealth African countries:

Applicants must produce evidence of having passed an examination such as the British GCE, the U.S. College Entrance Examination Board Tests, the Bacillerato or other examinations that would admit them to university in their own countries.

<sup>2</sup>An outline of requirements for admission to first-degree programs in Canadian universities appears in the *Directory of Canadian Universities* (published by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada) and in an appendix to the annual *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook* (published by the Association of Commonwealth Universities). The calendars of universities, which can be obtained from their registrars, contain detailed official statements of admission requirements.

(v) *International baccalaureate:* Most Canadian universities recognize the international baccalaureate within the framework of their own admission requirements.

(b) *Degree programs and courses*<sup>3</sup> University courses normally lead, in from three to five years, to a bachelor's degree in arts, pure science or such professional disciplines as engineering, business administration, and agriculture. Degrees in law, theology, dentistry, medicine, and some other subjects take longer to acquire, and in many cases require the completion of a first-degree program in arts or science for admission. Admission of visa students to many professional schools is limited. In the majority of universities, a student may study for either a general or pass bachelor's degree or for an honours bachelor's degree. The honours-degree

program, which normally involves an additional year of study, requires a greater concentration on one or two subjects and is open only to students with high academic standing. In most universities, the bachelor's degree is awarded with first-class, second-class or pass standing.

Students who wish to study for an advanced degree must first obtain a bachelor's degree. The minimum time required for the second degree, the master's, is one year beyond the honours bachelor's degree. The student is required to follow lectures in a specific number of subjects and is normally required to prepare a thesis. For the doctorate—Ph.D. or equivalent degree—at least two years beyond the master's degree are required or three years beyond the honours bachelor's degree. The completion of the doctorate generally requires formal classwork, a thesis and an oral examination on the thesis.

Degrees from Canadian universities are usually recognized as equivalent to degrees obtained in universities of the Commonwealth and the United States. Students coming to Canada from other countries should inquire about the recognition given to Canadian degrees in their home country.

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<sup>3</sup>Detailed information concerning course offerings, degree programs and requirements is contained in the *Directory of Canadian Universities*, published by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (151 Slater Street, Ottawa, K1P 5N1, Canada) for \$7.00, and available for consultation at Canadian diplomatic posts. The *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities Association (36 Gordon Square, London, England, WC1H 0PF, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada), can also be referred to for this information. A partial list of summer courses is contained in a brochure entitled *Summer in Canada*, obtainable from the Canadian Bureau for International Education (141 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J3), and also available for consultation at Canadian posts abroad.

*(c) Language requirements*

All Canadian universities require evidence of language proficiency for foreign students but not all require a test. Consequently, a student should not take a test unless invited to do so by a Canadian university that has found him (or her), in all other respects, qualified for admission. An immigration officer may also require proof of language proficiency before granting a visa.

The tests now in use are the following:

English:

- (i) The Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) of the Education Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.
- (ii) The English-proficiency test administered in many parts of the world by the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A. This can be taken at any time, and results are provided within six weeks of application.
- (iii) The test leading to the certificate of proficiency in English of the University of Cambridge. This is given twice a year, in March and October. Information may be obtained from the local centre of the British Council or from the Secretary (Examination in English), 47 Bate-man Street, Cambridge, England.

*(d) Application and registration procedures*

Application for admission to a Canadian university should be addressed only to the registrar, from whom information about the availability of courses, admission requirements, fees and expenditures can be obtained. Since a good deal of correspondence may be necessary before a student is accepted into a Canadian university, applications should be made well in advance of the session to be attended, preferably 12 to 18 months.

The academic year in Canada is usually divided into two terms that run through the autumn and winter months—from the middle of September to April or May, with a short vacation at Christmas. A few universities, however, operate on a trimester system with three terms—spring (early May until early August); fall (early September until end of December); and winter (early January until late April).

When advised to do so by a university, a student should supply or arrange to have supplied a detailed statement of his academic record, with certified copies of his secondary-school certificate and official transcripts of records of all his university or other post-secondary education. If copies of original documents are neither in English nor in French, they should always be accompanied by certified or no-



## II Scholarships, fellowships, assistantships, and other financial assistance

tarized translations. Students should also ensure that the certificates submitted contain detailed statements of courses taken and marks or grades obtained, when these are available.

Upon being admitted to a university, a student is required each year to register on the day or days of registration stipulated for that year and to pay the prescribed fees. A penalty fee is generally charged for late registration. In some institutions, there are special orientation programs for overseas students that start just before the opening of the regular session.

Canadian universities seldom have funds available to help students from other countries to come to Canada for undergraduate studies. Most awards offered by universities and by the Canadian Government are restricted to postgraduate studies.<sup>4</sup> For information on financial assistance offered by a particular institution, write to the university one year before enrolling.

The Canadian Government programs for which overseas students are at present eligible are the following:

### (a) *Commonwealth scholarship and fellowship plan:*

The plan is designed to provide Commonwealth students with opportunities to pursue programs of advanced study in Commonwealth countries other than their own. Candidates must be nominated by the educational authorities in their own countries. Thus a candidate is advised to refer to the Commonwealth scholarship agency in the country of which he is a national.

### (b) *Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA):*

Technical assistance in the form of scholarships for university study and

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<sup>4</sup>Detailed information about Canadian awards can be found in *Study Abroad (Études à l'étranger)* and, in Spanish, *Estudios en el Extranjero* XXI, UNESCO, 1977-1978m 1978-1979, Pp. 106-126.



training is administered by CIDA. Aid is provided at the request of eligible governments. Students qualifying for scholarships under the various CIDA programs must be nominated by their governments. A candidate should, therefore, be referred for further information to the ministry or department in his own country concerned with the field in which he desires to study or train in Canada. Requests made to CIDA by individuals on their own behalf for student financial assistance will not be considered.

*(c) Government of Canada awards program*

Under this program, the Government of Canada offers annually a number of scholarships and fellowships at the graduate and postdoctoral levels to nationals of Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Students to whom the conditions of these awards apply should approach the administering agency in their own countries for particulars regarding application procedures, etc.

*General eligibility requirements*

Awards are provided to persons who intend to return to their own countries after finishing their studies

in Canada, and not to persons intending to emigrate to Canada. Successful applicants must present themselves at the Canadian visa office in the appropriate country in order to obtain the necessary visa. Unless specifically authorized, holders of such visas and their spouses are not permitted to accept paid employment while in Canada.

*Scholarships* are for persons who wish to go on to graduate studies in Canada or supplement their training in their chosen field. Applicants for scholarships must be 35 years of age or younger.

*Fellowships* are not for work undertaken as part of the applicant's formal program of studies leading to a degree.

*Length of tenure*

*Scholarships:* One academic year, with a possibility of renewal for students enrolled at a Canadian university in a master's program (one renewal) or doctoral program (up to three renewals). Applications for renewals are approved on the basis of satisfactory progress in completing the approved program of study toward the Canadian degree. Award holders who are in Canada to supplement their training without seeking a Canadian master's or doctoral degree are not eligible for a renewal of their award.

*Fellowships:* Up to one year. Non-renewable.

The specific terms and conditions relating to fellowships and scholarships are outlined in the Government of Canada awards booklet which also describes the requirement whereby *proposed programs of study must focus on a Canadian subject or include Canadian content. Specific eligibility requirements by country.*

#### BELGIUM:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "licence" from a Belgian university or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training and who have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a doctorate or established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

#### *Apply to:*

Direction des Relations culturelles et internationales,  
Ministère de l'Éducation nationale et de la Culture,  
158, avenue de Cortenberg,  
1040 BRUXELLES.

(Bestuur Voor internationale Culturele Betrekkingen,  
Ministerie van Nationale Opvoeding en Nederlandse Cultuur,  
Kortenberglaan 158,  
1040 BRUSSEL.)

#### BRAZIL:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "bacharelado" or "licenciatura" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "doutorado" or established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

#### *Apply to:*

The Canadian Embassy,  
Ave. das Nacoes, Number 16,  
Setor das Embaixadas Sul.  
Braxilia.  
(or the Canadian Consulate General  
in either Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo).

#### DENMARK:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "candidatus" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "doktorgrad" or established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

#### *Apply to:*

hr. kontorchef E. Drostby,  
Det Internationale Kontor,  
Undervisningsministeriet,  
Frederiksholms Kanal 25D.  
1220 KØBENHAVN K.

#### FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "Diplom" or the equivalent and artists having finished their basic training who have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "Doktor" who have passed the "Staatsexamen" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

*Apply to:*

Deutscher Akademischer  
Austauschdienst,  
Government of Canada Stipendium,  
5300 BONN,  
Kennedyallee 50,  
Postfach 804.

#### FINLAND:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "kandidaatti" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "liseniaatti" or a "tohtori" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

*Apply to:*

Opetusministeriö,  
Kansainvalisten Asiain Osasto,  
Rauhankatu 4, 00170 HELSINKI 17.

#### FRANCE:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "license" from a French university or an equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* None.

*Apply to:*

Office national des Universités et  
Écoles françaises,  
96, boulevard Raspail,  
75272 PARIS Cédex 06.

#### HUNGARY:

*Scholarships:* Holders of the "Oklevel" or the equivalent. Applicants in the arts must have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "Doktoratus" wishing to come to Canada to do research. Applicants in the arts must have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Apply to:*

Hungarian Institute for Cultural  
Relations,  
Dorottya utca 8,  
Budapest V.

## ITALY:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "laurea universitaria" obtained after a four-year program of studies, and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "laurea universitaria" obtained after a six-year program of studies with at least one additional year of experience in the chosen discipline and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

### *Apply to:*

Direzione Generale per la  
Cooperazione Culturale,  
Scientifica e Technica,  
Ufficio IX,  
Ministero degli Affari Esteri,  
Roma.

## JAPAN:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "Gakushi" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training and have at last begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "hakushigo" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

### *Apply to:*

The Canadian Embassy,  
3-38, Akasaka 7-chome,  
Minato-ku, Tokyo.

## MEXICO:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "licencia" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "doctorado" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

### *Apply to:*

Sub-direction de Becas,  
Direction General de Asuntos  
Culturales,  
Secretaria de Relaciones  
Exteriores,  
Avda Ricardo Flores,  
Magon 1, 4 Piso,  
México 3, D.F.



## THE NETHERLANDS:

*Scholarships:* Persons who have passed the "universitair kandidaats-examen" or have reached an equivalent level of training and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "Doctor" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

### *Apply to:*

Ministerie van Onderwijs en Wetenschappen,  
Afdeling Internationale Betrekkingen,  
Nieuwe Uitleg 1,  
's Gravenhage.

## NORWAY:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "candidatus" or equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "doktorgrad" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

### *Apply to:*

Stipendiumsutvalget,  
Kulturavdelingen,  
Det Kongelige Norske  
Utenriksdepartement, Oslo.

## POLAND:

*Scholarships:* Holders of the "Magister" or the equivalent. Applicants in the arts must have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "Doktorat" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

### *Apply to:*

Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology,  
6-8 Miodawa Street,  
00-251 Warsaw.

## PORTUGAL:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "licenciatura" or a "diploma". Applicants in the arts must have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "doutorado" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

### *Apply to:*

Gabinete das Relações Culturais Internacionais,  
Secretaria do Estado da Cultura,  
Av. da República, 16-7º, Lisboa-1.

## SPAIN:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "licencia" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "doctorado" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

### *Apply to:*

Direccion General de Relaciones  
Culturales,  
Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores,  
Plaza de la Provincia, 1,  
Madrid, 12.

## SWITZERLAND:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "licence" or the equivalent and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "doctorate" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

### *Apply to:*

Federal Office for Cultural Affairs,  
Thunstrasse 20,  
3000 Berne 6.

## SWEDEN:

*Scholarships:* Holders of a "kandidat", "magister", or the equivalent, and artists who have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "doktorsgrad" and established artists wishing to come to Canada to do research or creative work.

### *Apply to:*

Stipendieavdelningen,  
Svenska Institutet,  
Box 7072,  
103 82 Stockholm.

## YUGOSLAVIA:

*Scholarships:* Holders of the "Diploma" or equivalent obtained after four to five years of university program studies. Applicants in the arts must have finished their basic training and have at least begun their professional career.

*Fellowships:* Holders of a "Doktor" wishing to come to Canada to do research or established artists wishing to do creative work.

### *Apply to:*

Federal Institute for International Co-operation in Science, Culture, Education and Technology,  
Kosancicev venac 29, Beograd.

## National Research Council of Canada

Research Associateships for research in science and engineering are tenable in the following laboratories of the National Research Council of Canada

Atlantic Regional Laboratory

Division of Biological Sciences

Prairie Regional Laboratory

Division of Building Research

Division of Electrical Engineering

Industrial Materials Research  
Institute

Division of Mechanical Engineering

National Aeronautical Establishment

Division of Chemistry

Division of Physics

Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics

The National Research Council of Canada offers Research Associateships tenable in its laboratories. These Associateships are intended to give promising young scientists and engineers an opportunity to work on challenging research problems in fields of interest to NRC as a stage in the development of their research careers, usually at the postdoctorate level. There are approximately 160 positions and about 50 of them are available each year.

Applicants should possess at least a Ph.D. in natural science or a master's degree in an engineering

field or expect to obtain the degree before taking up the Associateship. Selections will be made on a competitive basis. Demonstrated ability to perform original research of high quality in the chosen field will be the main criterion used in selecting candidates and in considering extensions of their term.

Associateships are open to nationals of all countries although preference will be given to Canadians. The award of an Associateship does not of itself entitle the holder to enter Canada as a landed immigrant. It is suggested that non-Canadians who are awarded Associateships who are not landed immigrants apply for non-immigrant status (i.e. temporary status) and an employment visa. Inquiries in this respect should be directed to the Canadian Immigration Office in the country of residence, where advice may be obtained on Canadian immigration admission requirements.

Research Associates will be offered appointments to the staff of the National Research Council on a term basis and will be offered salaries and benefits currently available to members of the continuing staff. Salaries commensurate with experience are taxable and subject to other deductions. As a guide, the 1979 Ph.D. recruiting rate was \$17,993.

The initial appointment will be for a one-year term and may be renewed, subject to the Associate's performance and subject to the requirements of the division. Renewals are considered annually. The term as a Research Associate will vary by division but will not exceed five years. An appointment may be taken up at any time within the calendar year in which the offer is made, but preferably in September or October.

An allowance will be provided towards the cost of travel between the place of residence at the time the appointment is made and the laboratory at which the Associateship is held. A similar allowance may be made for return travel on termination.

Applications must be made on special forms which may be obtained from the Research Associates' Office, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0R6. Applications and supporting documents should be received in Ottawa not later than January 15. In exceptional circumstances, applications could be considered at other times during the year.



## **Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council Canada**

Visiting fellowships in Canadian Government laboratories

The Government of Canada offers fellowships on behalf of the following Canadian Government departments and agencies: Agriculture Canada; Department of Communications—Communications Research Centre; Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Fisheries and Oceans Canada—Atmospheric Environment Service, Canadian Forestry Service, Inland Waters Directorate, Lands Directorate, Environmental Protection Service—Air Pollution Control Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service—Fisheries Management, Ocean and Aquatic Sciences; Health and Welfare Canada—Museum of Natural Sciences; National Research Council Canada; Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

Fellowships have an annual value of \$16,777. The initial appointment will be for one year and may be renewed for a second year. An allowance will be provided towards the cost of travel.

An applicant should hold a doctoral degree from a recognized university or a master's degree plus experience in conducting successful independent research. There are no

restrictions limiting the nationality of applicants; however, successful candidates who are not Canadian citizens or landed immigrants residing in Canada must satisfy all the Canadian immigration requirements before commencing tenure of the fellowship. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-sixth birthday at the time of application, i.e. January 15.

For further information, please write to the Scholarships Officer, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council Canada, Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6. Applications must be received in Ottawa by *January 15*.

### III Immigration requirements

Overseas students enter Canada as temporary residents (visitors) and, in order to be granted entry, require some or all of the following documents:<sup>5</sup>

(a) *Valid passport*: Must guarantee re-entry into the student's own or another country, and is required by all students except legal permanent residents of the United States.

(b) *Visa*: Visas are obtained abroad from Canadian diplomatic, consular and immigration officials or, in some countries where there is no Canadian diplomatic or consular office, from representatives of the British Government.

(c) *Medical clearance and vaccination*: The requirement will vary from country to country, and is established by the Canadian post abroad. It applies in general to countries with a higher incidence of communicable disease than Canada. If an examination is required, a medical form will be provided by the Canadian immigration officer. A *list of designated medical practitioners* will also be provided. (A medical examination will always be required if the student is to receive Canadian

Government financial assistance.) The Canadian Government usually requires vaccination for smallpox, cholera and yellow fever only when people coming from abroad are from areas where these diseases are endemic, or if they are known or suspected to have had recent contact with these diseases. Be certain to ask a Canadian Government representative about quarantine regulations before leaving home.

(d) *Letter of acceptance or the form "Acceptance for a Course of Study in Canada"*: issued by a Canadian university or college (see Appendix A for list of Canadian universities and colleges); essential to ensure issuance of student authorization.

(e) *Student authorization (IMM 1208)*: This document must be obtained from an immigration official and must be in the proposed student's possession prior to seeking entry to Canada. (Citizens and permanent residents of the U.S.A., St. Pierre and Miquelon or Greenland can apply for these authorizations when seeking entry at a port of entry to Canada.) This document is also a record of entry and is proof of status in Canada. It is important to seek renewals well in advance (30 days) of the expiry date.

(f) *Proof of sufficient funds and return passage*

<sup>5</sup>A pamphlet containing information about immigration regulations, entitled *Studying in Canada, Facts for Foreign Students*, is published by the Department of Employment and Immigration. It is available for consultation at Canadian posts abroad, and may be obtained from the Immigration Division, Department of Employment and Immigration, Ottawa K1A 0J9, Canada.

IV    Financing university study

*Attendance at a Canadian university is expensive.* Students should come to Canada possessing sufficient funds to enable them to complete their university studies and to pay their passage home. Funds for one year must be guaranteed, and evidence must be produced that funds for additional years will be available before a visa is granted.

The major items of expenditure for a student are tuition fees and room and board. Tuition fees for visa students range from \$750 - \$1,600, while room and board may cost between \$150 and \$350 a month. Travel, clothing, books and entertainment will also require a substantial outlay. When a student has selected a university, he should make up a budget of his probable expenditures. A sample budget, based on costs for the 1979-80 academic term, follows. It should not be expected that a student's expenditures will tally with those listed; this model is included simply as a guide in compiling a personal budget. It is also likely that costs will increase from year to year.

Example of minimum budget for an undergraduate student, 1979-80 (for 12 months)

	\$
Fees	750-1,600
Books and instruments	200-400
Room and board	2,250-4,200
Clothes, health, etc.	400
Entertainment	250
Travel	150
Other expenses	200
	<hr/>
	\$4,600-7,200

*Other expenditures:*

Clothing

Winter overcoat (men or women)	\$ 80-150
Suits	\$100-up
Shoes (men or women)	\$ 30-up
Shirts	\$ 10-up
Socks	\$ 2-up
Stockings	\$ 1-up

Food

Lunch	\$2.50-4.00
Sandwich with beverage	\$2.00
Dinner	\$2.50-up
Cup of coffee, tea, glass of milk	\$.35-.45

*Medical coverage*

Medical and hospital care in Canada are very expensive. It is imperative, therefore, that all students take steps to ensure that they obtain medical and hospital insurance for themselves and any accompanying dependants. In some provinces, medical-hospital coverage is available under the provincial plan; where

such coverage is not available, there are private medical insurance plans. Information should be obtained from university officials. Students coming to Canada under a government-sponsored program will be covered under the terms of their scholarship. Students sponsored by universities or scholarship agencies are normally covered under a group plan, but this should be verified.

*Transportation to Canada:* When students have been accepted at a Canadian university, their journey to and from Canada can be arranged through a travel agency, transportation company or student organization. It should be ensured that tickets cover transportation right through to the city where the university is located, and that the return ticket will be valid at the time of returning home. If travel is by plane, arrangements can be made with a shipping and forwarding agency to send heavy baggage by sea. Sea shipments can take up to six months and longer to arrive.

All travel arrangements should be made well in advance of the date of departure, and students should arrange to arrive at the university several days before the date specified for registration.

*On arrival in Canada:* Students should have on their person all necessary documents, such as visa, medical and vaccination documents, and a letter of acceptance at university. Students are also advised to carry about \$100 cash in Canadian currency, which will be required for immediate expenses such as meals, lodgings, local transportation and tips. Some of this currency should be in \$1 and \$5 bills, with a small amount in change—25-cent pieces (quarters), 10-cent pieces (dimes) and 5-cent pieces (nickels).



If students have made arrangements with an organization in Canada to meet them on arrival, they should inform that organization if any changes have to be made in their travel plans. During August and September, the Canadian Bureau for International Education operates an "Overseas Students Reception Desk" at the Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver airports. Its representatives on duty until midnight every day including Sunday, wear armbands with the words "Reception Service—Service d'Accueil". They will welcome students arriving on international flights and help them with their onward travel plans.

If you arrive at an airport and find no one there to meet you, take the airport bus or limousine, or, if these are not available, a taxi into the city. Ask which form of transportation is least expensive depending on your final destination in the city. It is recommended that students traveling by sea who wish to be met write to the Canadian Bureau for International Education, Suite 809, 141 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa K1P 5J3, Canada, at least one month before arrival, giving the name of the ship, class of passage, port and date of arrival in Canada.

*Temporary accommodation:* Single men and women can usually find temporary accommodation at a YMCA or YWCA, where rooms are generally less expensive than at a

hotel. It is often convenient to reserve a room for a night or two on arrival, until one has time to find other accommodation. In some cases, it may be necessary to share a room. Accommodation for one night will cost about \$13.

### Hotels

The price quoted in a Canadian hotel is for the room only; meals are not included. A single room with bathroom costs a minimum of \$30-\$40 a day. Rooms can be reserved by telephone or letter, but will not be held beyond the stipulated day of arrival unless part of the room's cost (deposit) has been paid in advance. There is a specified check-out time when rooms must be vacated. Arrangements can always be made for baggage to be looked after, or "checked", until a guest is ready to leave. Failure to observe the check-out time usually involves a charge for an additional day.

*Travel in Canada:* Most bus, railway and airport terminals have an information counter where free timetables and information can be obtained. If you wish to insure your baggage, you should ask at the information counter.

### Bus

Bus travel is the least expensive but the slowest means of transportation on very long trips. On shorter runs

of 160-480 km, bus travel is generally faster than train travel. Buses allow each traveller 150 pounds of baggage free.

### Railway

Railways allow 150 pounds of baggage free on each ticket. Baggage may be sent in advance, in which case a numbered ticket will be issued for reclaiming it on arrival. The least expensive form of travel by train is day-coach. Sleeping accommodation costs extra and is bought with the transportation ticket. There are various types of sleeping accommodation, the least expensive being an upper berth. Passengers usually tip sleeping-car porters at least \$2 a night. Most trains have a restaurant, where hot meals are served. Transcontinental trains have dining cars.

### Air

There are good air connections to all the larger cities in Canada. Usually two types of fare are available—first-class and economy; economy fares are considerably cheaper. All fares include the cost of meals served on the plane; there is no tipping. Passages should be booked at least a week in advance. There are fare reductions on certain round trips within Canada. Persons under 22 years of age may also receive reductions.

### Local transportation

Buses, street-cars and subways are the ordinary means of transportation in the main cities. There is generally a standard charge for travel anywhere in the city, and the individual fare will sometimes be cheaper if tickets or a monthly bus pass are purchased. In some cities, it is possible to transfer from one bus-route to another to reach your destination, in which case the bus-operator should be asked for a “transfer” (ticket) when the fare is paid. Taxis are quite expensive in large cities. The taxi fare is registered on a meter and fares are generally charged at a fixed rate according to the distance travelled, with additional charges for heavy pieces of luggage, such as trunks, and sometimes for extra passengers.

## VI Life at a Canadian university

### *(a) Accommodation*

Overseas students should keep the local immigration officer and the university registrar informed of their address at all times. If they wish, students may ask the registrar, dean, chaplain or foreign-student adviser of the university to allow mail from home to be addressed in his care until lodgings have been found. Students might also find it useful to have money similarly addressed, or sent to the university business officer, until they have opened bank accounts.

*Residence:* In Canada, university buildings and residence halls are generally grouped in one area, called the "campus". In addition to bedrooms, residences usually have dining-rooms and living-rooms for study and relaxation. Students from outside Canada would be wise to seek accommodation in a university residence, since this will give them an opportunity to get to know their fellow students. Students in residence, however, are subject to certain regulations imposed by the university administration. Reservations for places in residence should be made at least six months in advance of arrival, and requests should be addressed to the university housing officer.

### *Campus co-operative residences:*

At some universities, campus co-operatives are becoming popular, since housing is provided for men and women at lower rates than in university residences. Most rooms are double or triple, and meals are taken in common dining-rooms. Occasionally, a few apartments are available for married couples. Non-resident members may arrange to take their meals in the co-operative. Details of this type of accommodation may be obtained from the university housing officer.

*Rooming-houses:* Since at most universities there are not sufficient residences to accommodate all students, many live in rooming-houses away from the campus. Most universities maintain a housing service that provides students with a list of places where rooms may be rented. In some cases, both room and board are provided at a weekly or monthly rate (about \$50 to \$55 a week). In others, room only is provided (about \$25 to \$30 a week) and the student may have cooking facilities to prepare his own meals or he may eat at restaurants or in university cafeterias. If a student pays rent by the week, only one week's notice will be required if he wishes to move. Otherwise, a month's notice is generally required.

*Apartments:* If students are bringing their spouses or families with them to Canada, they may wish to rent an apartment with one or two bedrooms. Apartments are normally supplied with a refrigerator and stove. Rent generally includes the cost of heating, and in some cases, electricity. It is often necessary to sign a lease for a year or more when renting an apartment, and landlords require one month's rent in advance or a deposit against damage and other liabilities, which will usually be returned when the tenant leaves the apartment. A lease should be read carefully and advice should be sought from the foreign-student adviser or student personnel officer at the university before it is signed.

Students may encounter some difficulty, on occasion, in obtaining accommodation. In every country there can be found individuals who practise discrimination based on religion, race, language, money or education. If an overseas student has the misfortune to encounter any form of discrimination in Canada, it should be reported to the university authorities.

#### *(b) Social life*

At most Canadian universities, students elect a council, which is their administrative government or student union and is in charge of a wide range of social and recreational

activities. All students are members of the student union, to which a fee is paid at the time of registration. Numerous social, intellectual, political, religious and literary clubs are found on the campus. Sports generally include football (North American style), soccer, ice-hockey, skiing, swimming and basketball.

At many universities there are clubs for students from individual countries as well as foreign-student organizations attracting a general membership. These provide an excellent opportunity for students to meet their fellow-countrymen, other overseas students and Canadian students. Canadian students are not always ready to take the initiative in getting to know students from other countries. You should not, therefore, have any reservations about making the first move. Many overseas students meet Canadians through fellow-students and faculty members. At times, special programs of activities are held with the purpose of bringing together overseas students and Canadians. Overseas students are advised, if possible, to bring a few items from home that will be of interest to Canadian friends, such as maps, pictures, musical instruments, recordings, handicrafts and national costumes.



## VII Life in Canada

### *(a) Geographic location and climate*

Canada, which occupies the top half of the North American continent, is territorially the second-largest country in the world. Its area covers over 9 800 000 km<sup>2</sup>. It stretches over 5 120 km from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and almost 4 800 km from the northern tip of Ellesmere Island to the United States border. It has a population of some 23 million.

The climate varies greatly from region to region. The Pacific coast of Canada is cool and fairly dry in summer but mild, cloudy and wet in winter. Interior Canada, from the Rocky Mountains to the Great Lakes, has a continental-type climate with long cold winters, short but warm summers and scanty precipitation. Southern portions of Ontario and Quebec have a humid climate with cold winters, hot summers and generally ample precipitation. The four Atlantic provinces have a moist continental-type climate, although in immediate coastal areas, there is a marked maritime effect.

When making arrangements to study at a Canadian university, students from abroad should ask about the climate of the particular area or city in which they will be studying and living. In winter, buildings are heated, and in summer they are often air-conditioned.

### *(b) People*

Canada has two official languages, English and French. Bank-notes, stamps, Federal Government documents and packages containing common household goods are printed in both languages. Besides Canadians of British and French ancestry, many other nationalities, mainly European, are represented among the Canadian people.

There is a great diversity of religions in Canada, but the majority of the population is Christian. Many non-Christian faiths are represented, however, with places of worship in most Canadian cities.

### *(c) Banking and commerce*

It is not wise to carry more than about \$20 in currency, or to leave large sums of money in one's room. It is easy to open a bank-account in Canada, which is the safest way to keep money. Cheques are generally used for major payments and money required for day-to-day expenditures can easily be withdrawn from a bank-account. Bank assistants will be ready to provide advice and help in opening an account. When travelling, use travellers' cheques, which can be cashed in banks, hotels, trust company offices and most shops. Some Canadians buy goods on credit (deferred payment). Do not sign any agreement or pay any deposit until you have had advice from a university official on these matters.

#### *(d) Food*

Outside the university, there are restaurants, coffee-shops, cafeterias and lunch-counters where meals can be obtained. Self-service *cafeterias* are cheaper than restaurants. *Lunch-counters*, where snacks, sandwiches, ice-cream and beverages are served, can be found in many department stores and small shops. Restaurants provide a variety of meals. Prices vary, and tips of 10-15 per cent of the bill are expected.

If you wish to prepare your own meals, food can be bought most conveniently in supermarkets, where you select your purchases from the display shelves and pay for them at the cashier's desk.

Certain types of Canadian food may cause you some confusion. For example, a "hamburger" is made of ground beef, not ham; and a "hot dog" contains a sausage that may be made of pork or beef. If you do not recognize the name of food, ask what it contains.

*Mealtimes:* The usual time for breakfast is 7 to 8 a.m.; lunch, between 12 noon and 2 p.m.; dinner, between 5:30 and 7 p.m. The evening meal is often called "supper".

#### *(e) Clothes*

You should inquire about the climate of the area where you will be living

before you decide what clothes to bring with you. Students coming to Canada from warmer climates would be well-advised to wait until their arrival to buy winter clothing. In Canada, students can often purchase clothing at reduced prices during sales.

In general, casual clothes are worn at universities and colleges for lectures. Many men and women wear denim jeans. During winter and autumn months, female students wear woollen dresses, suits, skirts or slacks with blouses or sweaters. In spring and summer, slacks, cotton dresses and skirts with blouses are generally worn. Low-heeled shoes are suitable most of the time, with high heels for more formal wear, depending on fashion. Wool hats, scarves, gloves, lined high boots or overshoes, and heavy overcoats are worn during the cold weather. Many Asian women wear their national dress every day, with a coat in cold winter. Men normally wear slacks and sports shirts or regular shirts and ties with sweaters or jackets. Neckties and jackets should always be worn to church and official functions.

#### *(f) Laundries*

Laundries and dry-cleaners can be found through the classified telephone directory. The charge for dry-cleaning a woollen dress or suit, for example, is approximately \$3.25.

Many laundries and dry-cleaners will collect and deliver clothes, though it may sometimes be less expensive to take them into the shop yourself. The laundry list will show the charge for each article. In some universities, there are laundry facilities on the campus. Washing machines are often available in university residences.

There are also coin laundries ("laundromats") in most neighbourhoods. These are used by customers who bring their own laundry and put the clothes in a washing-machine, where they are washed, rinsed and partially dried, and then placed in a drier, which completes the process. The usual charge is 50 cents for washing eight or nine pounds of clothes, and 35 cents for drying.

*(g) Barbers and hairdressing salons*  
Hairdressing salons vary in price for services, which include cuts, shampoos, "permanents" and manicures. A shampoo and cut costs at least \$10. Barbers have a separate price for each item of service, indicated on a schedule posted in the shop. A haircut usually costs about \$10. Tips of 10-15 per cent are expected. Some barbers have had no experience in cutting the hair of customers from countries in Africa, Asia and the West Indies, and may refuse to cut you for this reason. If you have difficulty, ask other students to recommend a barber who can cut your hair.

*(h) Postal facilities and communications*

*Letters:* The regular rate for letters and postcards within Canada is 17 cents, and such mail is sent by air when appropriate. For information about rates for letters to other countries, you should inquire at a post-office. Special airmail letterforms (aerograms) may be purchased for 35 cents and sent to any country. Every city has a main post-office downtown and a number of district post-offices. Stamps may also be purchased in many drug-stores, cigar-stores and hotels. When changing your address, ask at the post-office for a change-of-address card, which will ensure that your mail will be rerouted to your new address. A \$1 fee is charged for this service. Additional change-of-address cards are free and can be sent to your family and friends to notify them of your move.

*Telephone:* Directions on how to make a call are given in the front of the telephone directory. Public telephones are to be found in booths on the street and in hotels, as well as in many drug-stores, cigar-stores, and restaurants. There is no charge for local calls made from private telephones, or any limit to the length of the call. Special reduced rates are in effect in the evening and on weekends for calls between certain provinces and for cross-Canada calls after midnight.

Long-distance calls from private and office telephones can, if the numbers to be called are listed, be made by dialling direct. Calls that require the assistance of an operator can be placed either person-to-person or station-to-station. In the latter type of call, which is less expensive, you agree to speak to anyone who answers; in person-to-person calls, you specify the person to whom you wish to speak and pay nothing if the operator fails to reach that person. It is very expensive to call persons in other countries, and you should determine what the cost will be before placing such a call.

*Telegrams:* Within Canada, telegrams are sent over Canadian National and Canadian Pacific lines and can be handed in at railway stations, bus and airport terminals and hotels. If you telephone your message, you will be billed for it later at your address. The basic rate for a telegram in Canada is based on a ten-word message. Charges for night-letters and day-letters, which are cheaper, are based on a 50-word message. Charges for cables sent outside Canada are based on a fixed cost, by the word, including the address.

#### *(i) Some social customs*

Learning new social customs takes time; however, the following points may be useful for you to know at the start of your stay in Canada.

Most Canadians attach importance to punctuality. It is customary for invitations to be answered promptly, and for appointments to be kept. If you have promised to go to a home or to meet someone, you should do so at the time agreed on unless you send word that you cannot keep your appointment.

After you have received hospitality, it will be appreciated if you phone or send a "thank-you" note to your host or hostess. The Eastern custom of taking a gift when visiting a home for the first time is very gracious, but it is not necessary and could become expensive. It is quite proper to accept an invitation from someone you have never met if this has been arranged by a mutual acquaintance. Although the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays have no significance for many overseas students, many Canadians like to invite friends to share their family celebration on these holidays. Guests in Canadian homes frequently offer to help with the dishes, and overnight guests make their own beds.

In minor things, it is good to conform to the customs of the people among whom you are living, but it is important to maintain your own values. For instance, if religious beliefs or personal preferences prevent you from eating certain foods or from drinking alcoholic

beverages, you should not be embarrassed to explain this to your host or hostess.

In Canada, relations between the sexes are quite informal. This freedom may sometimes be misinterpreted. For instance, if a man and woman share a seat on a train or bus, they may talk to each other but this should not be taken to indicate that either wishes to continue the chance acquaintance. Similarly, on campus, when men and women invite each other to join in various social activities, it need not imply sustained interest.

Further information about life in Canada and at a Canadian university can be obtained from individual universities and campus organizations.





## APPENDIX A

### AUCC INFORMATION

Address list for Canadian universities and colleges (to be used in conjunction with AUCC program information sheets)

Acadia University  
Wolfville, N.S. B0P 1X0

Alberta, University of  
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2M7

Athabasca University  
12352-149 St.  
Edmonton, Alberta T5V 1G9

Bishop's University  
Lennoxville, Quebec J1M 1Z7

Brandon University  
Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9

Brescia College  
London, Ontario N6G 1H2

British Columbia, University of  
2075 Wesbrook Mall  
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5

Brock University  
Merrittville Highway  
St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1

Calgary, University of  
2920-24th Ave. N W  
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

Campion College  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

Cape Breton, College of  
P.O. Box 760  
Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6J1

Carleton University  
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6

Concordia University  
—Loyola College Campus  
7141 Sherbrooke St. W  
Montreal, Quebec H4B 1R6  
—Sir George Williams  
University Campus  
1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W  
Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8

Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5

Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie,  
Collège  
96 Empress Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7G2

Guelph, University of  
Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1

Huron College  
London, Ontario N6G 1H3

King's College, University of  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 2A1

King's College  
266 Epworth Avenue  
London, Ontario N6A 2M3

Lakehead University  
Oliver Road  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1

Laurentian University of Sudbury  
Ramsey Lake Road  
Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6

Laval, Université  
Cité universitaire  
Québec, Québec G1K 7P4

Lethbridge, University of  
4401 University Drive  
Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4

Luther College  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

Manitoba, University of  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2

McGill University  
F. Cyril James Building  
845 Sherbrooke St. W  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2T5

McMaster University  
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4K1

Memorial University of Newfoundland  
St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7

Moncton, Université de  
Moncton, N.B. E1A 3E9

Montréal, Université de  
C.P. 6128  
Montréal, Québec H3T 3J7

Mount Allison University  
Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0

Mount Saint Vincent University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6

New Brunswick, University of  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A3

Nova Scotia Agricultural College  
Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5E3

Nova Scotia College of Art and Design  
5163 Duke Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3J6

Nova Scotia Technical College  
P.O. Box 1000  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2X4

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education  
252 Bloor Street West  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V5

Ottawa, University of  
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

Prince Edward Island, University of  
Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4P3

Québec, Université du  
2875, boul. Laurier  
Québec, Québec G1V 2M3

*Centre des études universitaires  
dans l'ouest québécois:*

Services universitaires dans l'outaouais  
283, boul. Alexandre Taché  
C.P. 1250, succ. B  
Hull, Québec J9A 1L8

Services universitaires dans le  
nord-ouest  
435, rue Gagné  
Rouyn, Québec J9X 5C6

—Ecole nationale d'administration  
publique  
625, rue St-Amable  
Québec, Québec G1R 2G5

—Institut Armand-Frappier  
531, boul. des Prairies  
Laval-des-Rapides, Québec H7N 4Z3

—Institut national de la recherche  
scientifique  
Complexe scientifique  
2700, rue Einstein  
Ste-Foy, Québec G1Y 4C7

—Université du Québec à Chicoutimi  
930, rue Jacques Cartier est  
Chicoutimi, Québec G7H 2B1

—Université du Québec à Montréal  
1180, rue Bleury  
Montréal, Québec H3C 3P8

—Université du Québec à Rimouski  
300 avenue des Ursulines  
Rimouski, Québec G5L 3A1

—Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières  
335, boul. des Forges  
Trois-Rivières, Québec G9A 5H7

Queen's University  
Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6

Regina, University of  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

Royal Military College of Canada  
Kingston, Ontario K7L 2W3

Ryerson Polytechnical Institute  
50 Gould Street  
Toronto, Ontario M5B 1E8

Sainte-Anne, Université  
Church Point, Nova Scotia B0W 1M0

St. Francis Xavier University  
Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 1C0

St. Jerome's College,  
University of Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G3

St. John's College  
University of Manitoba Campus  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M5

Saint Mary's University  
Robie Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3

St. Michael's College,  
University of Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4

Saint Paul University  
223 Main Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 1C4

St. Paul's College  
430 Dysart Road  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M6

St. Thomas More College  
1437 College Drive  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W6

St. Thomas University  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5G3

Saskatchewan, University of  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0

Sherbrooke, Université de  
Boul. Cité universitaire  
Sherbrooke, Québec J1K 2R1

Simon Fraser University  
Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6

Sudbury, University of  
Ramsey Lake Road  
Sudbury, Ontario P3E 2C6

Toronto, University of  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1

Trent University  
Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8

Trinity College, University of  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8

Victoria, University of  
P.O. Box 1700  
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2

Victoria University  
73 Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7

Waterloo, University of  
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1

Western Ontario, University of  
1151 Richmond St.  
London, Ontario N6A 3K7

Wilfrid Laurier University  
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5

Windsor, University of  
Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4

Winnipeg, University of  
515 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9

York University  
4700 Keele Street  
Downsview, Ontario M3B 1P3



## APPENDIX B

### Canadian degree-conferring universities and colleges

Canadian universities and colleges offering instruction and exercising degree-conferring powers (except those whose power to confer degrees is limited to the field of theology) are listed below.

The universities are grouped by province. The information includes the full name of the institution, the

location, the language(s) of instruction, the full-time enrolment 1977-78 (Source: Statistics Canada) and the level of programs offered.

Key E English (language of instruction)  
F French (language of instruction)  
G Graduate  
P Undergraduate (F)  
PG Graduate (F)  
U Undergraduate

#### *Newfoundland*

Memorial University of Newfoundland	St. John's	E	6,764	U/G
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#### *Prince Edward Island*

University of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	E	1,542	U
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#### *Nova Scotia*

Acadia University	Wolfville	E	2,701	U/G
Atlantic Institute of Education	Halifax	E	1	U/G
Dalhousie University	Halifax	E	7,216	U/G
University of King's College <sup>1</sup>	Halifax	E	344	U/G
Mount Saint Vincent University	Halifax	E	1,521	U/G
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	Halifax	E	418	U
Nova Scotia Technical College	Halifax	E	549	U/G
Université Sainte-Anne	Church Point	F/E	188	P/U
St. Francis Xavier University	Antigonish	E	2,344	U/G
Saint Mary's University	Halifax	E	2,370	U/G

### *New Brunswick*

University of Moncton	Moncton	F	3,038	P/PG
Mount Allison University	Sackville	E	1,393	U/G
University of New Brunswick	Fredericton	E	5,922	U/G
St. Thomas University <sup>2</sup>	Fredericton	E	1,742	U

### *Québec*

Bishop's University	Lennoxville	E	916	U/G
Université Laval	Québec	F	16,538	P/PG
Université de Montréal	Montréal	F	13,692	P/PG
Université du Québec:				
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	F	1,649	P/PG
Université du Québec à Montréal	Montréal	F	6,464	P/PG
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	Trois-Rivières	F	3,269	P/PG
Université du Québec à Rimouski	Rimouski	F	894	P
Centre d'études universitaires dans l'Ouest québécois	Hull	F	459	P
L'École nationale d'administration publique	Québec	F	77	PG
L'Institut national de la recherche scientifique	Québec	F	22	PG
Centre d'études universitaires dans le Nord-Ouest québécois	Rouyn	F	236	P/PG
Université de Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	F	6,424	P/PG
Concordia University	Montréal	E	9,577	U/G
McGill University	Montréal	E	16,254	U/G

### *Ontario*

Brock University	St. Catharines	E	2,492	U/G
Carleton University	Ottawa	E	8,761	U/G
Dominicain de philosophie et de théologie, Collège	Ottawa	F	215	P/PG
University of Guelph	Guelph	E	10,057	U/G
Lakehead University	Thunder Bay	E	2,887	U/G
Laurentian University of Sudbury:	Sudbury	E/F	2,400	U/G/P/PG
Huntington University <sup>3</sup>	Sudbury	E		U
University of Sudbury <sup>3</sup>	Sudbury	E/F		U/P
Thorneloe University <sup>3</sup>	Sudbury	E		U

McMaster University	Hamilton	E	10,292	U/G
University of Ottawa	Ottawa	F/E	10,950	P/PG/U/G
Saint Paul University <sup>4</sup>	Ottawa	F/E	211	P/PG/U/G
Queen's University at Kingston	Kingston	E	10,418	U/G
Royal Military College of Canada	Kingston	E	666	U/G
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	Toronto	E	9,119	U
University of Toronto	Toronto	E	31,407	U/G
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) <sup>5</sup>	Toronto	E		G
St. Michael's College <sup>6</sup>	Toronto	E		U/G
University of Trinity College <sup>7</sup>	Toronto	E		U/G
Victoria University <sup>7</sup>	Toronto	E		U/G
Trent University	Peterborough	E	2,440	U/G
University of Waterloo	Waterloo	E	14,448	U/G
University of St. Jerome's College <sup>8</sup>	Waterloo	E		U
University of Western Ontario	London	E	15,562	
Sir Wilfrid Laurier University	Waterloo	E	3,262	U/G
University of Windsor	Windsor	E	6,758	U/G
Assumption University <sup>9</sup>	Windsor	E	..*	U
York University	Downsview	E	12,337	U/G

### *Manitoba*

Brandon University	Brandon	E	1,227	U/G
University of Manitoba	Winnipeg	E	13,603	U/G
University of Winnipeg	Winnipeg	E	2,785	U/G

### *Saskatchewan*

University of Regina	Regina	E	3,254	U/G
University of Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	E	9,862	U/G

### *Alberta*

University of Alberta	Edmonton	E	19,334	U/G
Athabasca University	Edmonton	E	53	U
University of Calgary	Calgary	E	10,804	U/G
University of Lethbridge	Lethbridge	E	1,527	U

### *British Columbia*

University of British Columbia	Vancouver	E	20,108	U/G
Seminary of Christ the King	Mission City	E	4	U
Simon Fraser University	Burnaby	E	5,162	U/G
University of Victoria	Victoria	E	5,203	U/G

..\* Statistics not available

### *Footnotes*

1. "Associated" with Dalhousie University. Holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science. (The term "associated" implies what is usually called "federated".)
2. Federated with the University of New Brunswick. Grants bachelor of arts and bachelor of education degrees but holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees in other fields.
3. Federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury. Holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science.
4. Federated with the University of Ottawa. Grants degrees in theology and canon law but holds in abeyance its power to grant degrees in other fields.
5. Affiliated to the University of Toronto. Under this arrangement degrees in OISE areas of specialization (education) are granted by the university.
6. Federated with the University of Toronto. Grants degrees in mediaeval studies through the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies and in theology. Holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science.
7. Federated with the University of Toronto. Grants degrees in theology but holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science.
8. Federated with the University of Waterloo. Holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science.
9. Federated with the University of Windsor. Grants degrees in theology but holds in abeyance its power to confer degrees in arts and science.







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